Krishna, Buddha, Kabif, Nanak, T^karam, MahalmaGandhi—

the greatest religious teachers and reformers of India, ancient and modem, hailed from other-than-Brahman communities.

The **more** prominent Rishis mentioned in **the Upanishads are:—**

Deva Rishis :—Sanatkumara (Chandogya).
Indra (Kaushitaki).
Prajapati (Chandogya).
Varuna (Taittiriya)**.**

Brahma Rishis:—Uddalaka Aruni (Chandogya and Brihadaranyaka).
Yajnavalkya (Brihadaranyaka).
Tittiri (Taittiriya).
Pippalada (Prasna).
Angirasa (Mundaka).
Mahidasa (Aitareya).
Maundukya (Maundukya).
Svetasvatara (Svetasvatara).
Sandilya (Chandogya)**.**

Raja Rishis :— Chitra (Kaushithaki).
Aj^tasatru (Kaushitaki and Brihadaran-yaka).
Pravahana Jaivali (Chandogya).

Of the above Rishis, **Uddalaka Aruni, Yajnavalkya, Indra, Prajapati** and **Ghitra,** are known as the **Pancha Rishis** and are acclaimed as the founders of the *Upanishadic Brahma Vidya,* the Theism of the *Upanishads,*—the first two of Unqualified Monism and the other three of Qualified

Monism, which systems afterwards came to be known respectively as *Vishuddha Advaifa Vada* and *Vishista Advaitavada.*

as already stated above. All the five Rishis may, therefore, be said to form a hierarchy, an apostolic succession.

In expounding the results of their spiritual endeavours, the Rishis very often adopted the method of clothing them in the form of attractive and easily intelligible stories,